

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

HALIFAX, July 18th.—The Cunard steamship Canada arrived this morning from Liverpool, with dated to the 7th inst. Nothing important from the seat of war.

Iron market active, prices unchanged.—Welsh bar iron on board ship quoted at £7 10s. Welsh rails £7 5s. Scotch pig 7 1/2d. The weather has been favorable.

There has been no new movements in the Crimea. Ample details of the recent repulse have been published.

Money easy though scarcely so cheap as before the publication of the French loan. Lord Raglan was buried on the 3d of July with great pomp.

It was rumored that General Pelissier is to be superseded.

The allies are strengthening their advances against the Malakoff, and the works are progressing satisfactorily.

A French battery of 30 guns has been nearly completed in front of Carreing Bay, to keep off the Russian men-of-war.

Vienna papers say that Gortchakoff has sent for 20,000 additional troops.

Gen. Liprandi has been reinforced by another division.

The Sardinians and Turks, under Omar Pasha, made an expedition into the interior without any resistance.

The museum captured at Lertach is on its way to Paris.

A careful estimate shows that the belligerents have lost 1,000,000 lives.

Russian accounts to 19th June state that the allied flotilla, 180 guns, fired for 8 hours at the batteries at the mouth of the Kerka without effect, and then retired.

The allies made a descent on the Kerkas Islands and destroyed the Government stores, and attacked Revel without effect.

The bulk of the allied squadrons was off Cronstadt.

Mr. Roebuck had been refused a committee of inquiry into the brutal conduct of the policemen in Hyde Park on the occasion of the Sunday tarring bill notes.

Wilner Gibson had asked for an explanation of Lord John Russell's statement in the Vienna Conference that England never contemplated the restoration of Hungary and Poland.

Mr. Cobden; Mr. Roebuck and Mr. De Israel all attacked Lord John Russell, after which the matter was dropped.

Lord Elgin, it is said, will be appointed Post Master General.

The Cunard steamship Persia was launched at Clyde on the 3d of July.

The Russian Secretary of Legation to Portugal, was recently discovered on board an English steamer from Southampton to Liverpool. He had been on a secret expedition to France and England.

France.—The Legislative Assembly on the 5th of July voted a loan 700,000,000 francs, in addition to the proposed law to increase the taxation, which it was expected to yield 75 millions per annum.

The emperor's speech had been well received.

It was reported that the Austrian Minister had asked for an explanation of the reference to his Government.

We have advices from Spain via Marseilles, which states that a rising took place in Catalonia, nominally about wages. Two Barcelona manufacturers were killed.

The National Guards had refused to march and the General had shut himself up in the citadel. He sent messengers to the insurgents who received them with shouts of "Long live Espartero!"

Advices from Madrid by telegraph, to the 7th, state that the insurgents still held the city of Barcelona.

A Carlist leader had been totally defeated at Perpignan.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the Spanish Minister of war had a long and confidential conference with the Emperor Napoleon on the state of Spain.

Napoleon expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isabella. Prussia.—The King is recovering from recent severe illness.

Russia.—English papers are manufacturing statements with regard to Revolutionary movements in Russia in favor of Grand Duke Constantine. They are mere inventions.

CONVENTION.

St. Louis, July 18.—At the evening session of Pro-Slavery Convention, Lexington, Mo., 2nd day, great confusion arose on the subject of President Shannon's address, which was finally allayed by the Convention passing a vote of thanks.

On the 3d day, after a stormy debate a platform was adopted to the following effect:

That an agitation of Slavery by Congress or the several states, will finally lead to a dissolution of the Union; that resolutions by non-slaveholding States not to admit more Slave Territories, is a declaration of hostility to the Constitution. That Slavery tends to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, maintains an equilibrium against a non-slaveholding majority at this present time; that the Nebraska-Kansas act and fugitive slave law are accordingly approved, and that the monied combinations to colonize Kansas is an attempt to thwart the purposes of the Constitution, and will naturally lead to resistance; that while an intention to interfere with the rights of actual settlers is disclaimed, yet they will protect themselves and property from all encroachments; that the 15 border counties 10,000 slaves, which would become less if Kansas became the abode of abolition fanaticism; that when the good sense of the North should put down fanatical agitation and leave Kansas to settle its own affairs, in its own way.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States giving a history of the Kansas excitement.

The resolution was adopted calling on the Missouri Legislature to legislate within the Constitution against the products of Massachusetts and other Northern States that have practically nullified the fugitive slave law. The convention then adjourned.

ACCIDENT ON THE C. O. R. R.—Saturday night's mail train, when on the curve four miles this side of Barnesville, met with an accident which a minute sooner might have proved fatal to many of its passengers. The locomotive, immediately after leaving a heavy "hill" jumped from the track, and took with it the tender and baggage car.

The engine was pretty badly "smashed up" but fortunately no person was hurt. The train was detained an hour.

Wheeling Arrives.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, July 26, 1855.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, SALMON P. CHASE, of Hamilton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, THOMAS H. FORD, of Richland.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, FRANCIS M. WRIGHT, of Champaign.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES H. BAKER, of Ross.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE, WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Seneca.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JACOB BRINKERHOFF, of Richland.

FOR THE VACANCY, CHAS. C. CONVERS, of Muskingum.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, F. D. KIMBALL, of Medina.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALEX. G. CONOVER, of Miami.

REPUBLICANS REMEMBER.

That the republican Mass Convention of the 4th of July, adjourned to meet in this place on the second Saturday, being

The 11th day of August, 1855.

A County Ticket is to be put in nomination, for the coming election, it is therefore desirable that there be as large a turnout of the friends of the Republican cause as is possible.

A more perfect organization of the Republican party will be effected, and measures taken to unite more effectually all the friends of freedom.

Report of the Auditor of State.

Notwithstanding there is no law requiring of the Auditor of State a publication of the state of the finances except for the year immediately preceding the regular session of the State Legislature, we have before us the "Annual report of the Auditor of State, on the condition of the finances in the year 1854."

The reason of the publication at the present time is obvious, and if the people of the State can be made to pay the bill, a democratic official embraces the opportunity for electioneering.

We freely admit that there are parts of this document which show well for the management of the present state finances, as compared with the years 1852 or 1853, yet this is not the proper plan. This is only comparing one year of democratic management and taxation with another; only comparing something which is radically bad with something that is a great deal better. What does it signify, if the taxes levied in 1854 are smaller than those levied in 1853, does that prove anything in favor of Locofocoism? Not one whit! If the taxes in 1853 are \$1,000,000 too much, and are \$500,000 less in 1854 than they were in 1853, does that prove that they are all right in 1854! By no means.

But let us compare some of the items in this model report, with similar items in reports of other years. From the present report, and others in our possession we gather the following expenditures:

	1846	1847	1853	1854
Legislature	\$25,496	\$26,632	\$82,124	\$78,131
Judicial officers	24,434	24,692	57,591	53,701
Executive	7,000	17,396	14,102	10,239
Fighting	12,022	11,964	20,351	19,948
Clerks for officers			\$7,206	9,262

\$69,962 \$60,604 181,734 170,481

In 1846 and '47 the cost of the above items was \$149,576, while in the years 1853, and '54 the cost of the same items was \$353,055.

We have a difference then in favor of the years 1846 & 7, in these items of \$203,479.

The Democrats are the financiers now, and in 1846 & 7 they were not. In the above account we omitted the item of stationery.

In 1847 it was \$8,013, and in 1854 it was \$22,852. If, in the years 1846 & 7 the work of legislation went on as well as now—if justice was as impartially, and judiciously administered—and if the wheels of the entire State government were as well oiled by the \$149,576 as in 1853 & 4 they were by the \$353,055, is it justice—is it patriotism—is it honesty in the present party in power to demand for their services the last named sum?

Anticipating, then, from every honest man, an affirmative answer, we inquire can a party which will take \$200,000 without giving its equivalent in return, be expected to act in anything with an eye single to the good of the State, and the interests of her people?

Let us look, for a moment, at the state debt, and compare it at present with other years. In 1846, when there was a good working Whig majority in the Legislature, the entire debt of the State was \$19,249,002 besides a floating, or "unfunded debt" which made it over \$20,000,000.

This enormous debt had been saddled on to the State by Locofocoism, which had ruled the State just as it pleased. Although the Whigs did not keep the ascendancy in the legislature after the session of 1846-7 yet their financial policy—the tax law of 1846 was maintained until the 1st of January, 1852, as long as John Woods was Auditor of State. In January, 1852 the entire State debt was \$17,349,968 and at the date of this report it was \$17,400,462.

Now from November, 1846 to January, 1852 is about five years, in which time the State debt was reduced \$1,896,033, or about \$379,206 each year. From January 1852 until the date of this report is, about three

years in which time the democracy have reduced the debt \$143,516, which is about 47,839 per year. Thus we find, that notwithstanding the enormous aggregate of taxation levied in Ohio in the last three years, but a very small portion of it was appropriated to paying existing indebtedness. From 1846 to 1852, not inclusive, there was paid on the State debt each year nearly four times as much as there was each year from 1852 to 1854, inclusive. Let us see then how the aggregate amount of taxation each year stood. The total amount of the State levy, in each year from 1846 to 1854 is as follows:—

State debt each year nearly four times as much as there was each year from 1852 to

Where then did this enormous sum go? A very small portion indeed, (less than \$150,000) had been applied to paying off the State debt—the rest has gone into the private coffers of a Locofoco officer.

Again, with reference to the local expenses of the several counties in the State. A great deal is made about these. Now we ask, in all candor, who is to blame if an Auditor's fees are very large—if a Clerk's, a Treasurer's, a Sheriff's or a Probate Judge's fees are heavy? Are they at liberty to make out their own bills, and fix their own prices to their work? So far from it, the Legislature prescribes the compensation to a penny that they must receive for their labor. With the exception of the Auditor of Hamilton county whose salary (\$1500 a year) is fixed by special act, every item of an Auditor's account has its price fixed by a power over which he has not the least control. This great bugbear, then, falls to the ground, entirely collapsed.

In the foregoing article it has been our desire to "nothing extenuate, nor set down agate in malice," but to give facts that we know to be such. We have in our possession copies of the State Auditor's reports for the last 10 years, except 1848, and from them we have obtained the above information. If any one doubts any of our statements we can show the proof, and will do so willingly.

We can appreciate that spirit in a man which prompts him to desire to give light to the uninformed, but where, under the pretended garb of official duty, a partial report is made, in the heat of a political campaign, it is an electioneering trick too transparent for the veriest novice in such matters, and should disgrace an old stage like Auditor Morgan. If he is honest in his report, and wishes to show candidly how the finances of 1854 compare with other years, let him compare them with some 8 or 10 years past, and not with 1852 and 53, years in which the political profligacy of official station at Columbus, both Executive and Legislative, was only equalled by the profligacy of the same party and official in 1854.

"How they wriggle! The critters must be alive."

The Republican Convention has effected one thing, if nothing more. It has excited an unwonted stir in the Democratic ranks, causing them to wake up, and endeavor to find where they stand. In their lugubrious notices of the 13th of July Convention one would fancy the Locofoco press of the state had "agreed to disagree," for there never was such a strange contradiction, and inconsistency of opinions as appear now with reference to the result of that Convention. Last week *Citizen Samudary* seemed at a terrible loss which tack to take—but this week he plies the American party; says he always thought they had more apathy than to be led by any one; always considered them a noble set, (oh, shame, where is they blush) but now they have gone and did it. Another paper says that the Whig party is greatly to be pitied—that no noble party which boasted in days of other years, of a Clay and a Webster, to submit to such a tremendous "sell."

Another grows eloquent in its lachrymose lamentations over the honest Free Soilers, who, after maintaining their distinctive features for so long a time must now suffer themselves to be merged into the Old Whig Party—or the K. N. Order. Still another comes in, and endeavoring to be stunningly funny, likens the Columbus Convention to the Kilkenny cat fight—the valorous finale to which, everybody is conversant with. Our neighbor, down town, always eminently original (!) in his course on every topic, leads off in an entirely new track, and on the subject of the Convention, says—*not a word.*

Now we think, after the Democratic State Central Committee which met in Columbus on the 13th found nothing else to do, they ought to have decided on concert of action in fighting the coming campaign, for now their opposition amounts to nothing, as it is just "lying about loose"—and the only conclusion we arrive at as we view their diminutive party through a powerful double magnifying telescope, is that of John Phoenix, when viewing the innumerable animalcules which inhabit a drop of vinegar—"How they wriggle! The critters must be alive."

Country Sabbath School.

We have seldom seen an hour more pleasantly than we did last Sabbath evening at Beech Hill school house 2 1/2 miles east of town, in the Sabbath school. There were nearly 100 scholars present, all attentive, and impressed by the holiness of the day, and the importance of their organization. After the usual exercises of the day were over Rev. MORFAT, of this place, addressed the school in a most excellent address, from this text of Scripture: "Come, ye children, hearken unto me: I will teach you the fear of the Lord." Psalms 34, 11. We have seldom heard a more beautiful and effective address than the one we refer to—containing gems of

thought for the young mind, and rich in the precious truths of the everlasting gospel. None heard him but went away feeling that it was good for them to be there, and many sabbaths will have come and gone ere the beautiful address and its pleasant, holy associations will be forgotten.

The Gazette in exhorting the "united" to "be up and doing," says:

"Let the good work begin and be kept up, be public and in private." The italics are our own.

Now verily, that is cool. Blowing hot and cold with the same breath. At the same time denouncing one secret society, and winking at, yet supporting another. Advising private political action, yet professing to labor for the overthrow of secret political societies. Cast out the saw-log which is in thine own eye, before plucking the splinter from thy brother's eye.

Our friend Fawcett need have no fears about our supporting the State Republican ticket. That is a foregone conclusion. We never intended to do anything else, and having placed it at the head of our columns, we hope never to lower it, except to transfer it to the head of that other column this fall, which will constitute about \$30,000 majority of the voters of Ohio. Nor will we lend it a meagre, hesitating support, but we go into the canvass with our every energy bent to the success of our cause. This is no time for looking back—the movement of the great mass is onward—and stopping will leave one far in the rear, as mere camp followers of the great army of freedom. We are a soldier in that camp, cultivated for the war, be it long or short, and we expect to stand the shock of battle unwaveringly.

The Statesman, and kindred prints are rejoicing over the position of *Brister*, of the Newark Times, on the Republican nominations. The Statesman must bear in mind that pro-slavery men, whether Democrats or not, are not expected to support the Republican ticket. *Mike's* cry should have been "a shilling's worth of hemp good merchant."

BELMONT VS. MONROE.—Our correspondent; * * must have overlooked the relation Belmont County bears to the new School Law, in his solicitude for Monroes. Belmont paid out last year for School purposes \$17,865 29, and received to be applied to School purposes \$24,702 24. This leaves a balance in favor of Belmont County of \$2,836 31. We then are about as "poor," or "miserable" or what ever "Pinchill" chooses to call it, as Monroe Co.

It is true, that those persons who doubt the success of the Republican ticket are green—preposterously green;—but then the local editor of the *Ohio State Journal* is greener, (Greiner.)

The editor of the *Cadiz Sentinel* acknowledges a change of principle, as we charged him. In fact he could not help it when plumped right straight at him.

"DON'T NO NOTHING!"—The Locofoco Central Committee were here yesterday, in full force, attended by all the antiquated County Court House wire pullers that could raise dimes sufficient to pay the expenses of the trip. We have seldom seen as many hang-dog looking faces as were gathered together in front of the long range of State Buildings yesterday, but, as it was none of our funeral, we didn't mix in to learn the details of their discomfort.

In the afternoon, large posters were put up on the corners, calling on the State Executive Committee to meet at half past 6 o'clock, at the room of the Board of Public Works, "as business of great importance was to be transacted." The meeting was held, the room was crowded, the heat was excessive, but, some how or other, there was no business brought before the assembly, and, in a few minutes each fellow who helped to make up this ill-looking crowd was seen, carpet bag in hand, trotting towards the Depot, as though the last whistle was just about to sound.

Somebody had evidently put a spider into their dumpling, and something or other had spoiled the entertainment to which they had been invited.—O. S. Journal.

In proof of the "antiquated County Court House wire pullers" part of the above, we notice by their respective sheets that Messrs. Chas. N. Allen, and Jas. R. Morris the former, of the *Cadiz Sentinel*, the latter of the *Spirit of Democracy*, were up there from this part of the State, and finding no split in the Republican Convention, they "pitched in" to the ticket. In the language of *Law*, Campbell, they were the "wreckers, hovering along the beach to gather up the choice packages that might float ashore from the wreck." But as it happened there was no wreck, as our good ship still rides the billows, having safely cleared the threatening breakers and now sails calmly in a smoother sea.

From the Scioto Gazette.

The Campaign—the Elements.

Strong in the purity, the invincibility and the majesty of our principles, we enter the contest before us with a firm heart and an unflinching belief that "plumed victory" waits upon our banners. It is a battle for the Right, in Truth, on which Reason waits as handmaid; it is a battle for Liberty, whose fruits have been poisoned, and whose lustre has been blighted with shame; it is a battle for Honor, whose dignity has been humbled; and it is a battle for Law, whose majesty has been insulted. The PET'PLE, roused by repeated wrongs and unnumbered injuries, are moving in solid columns to seek redress.

The difference concerning men cannot divert them from their great purpose. The pride of party falls before the august majesty of the vital principles at stake. "Let the dead bury their dead," we act only in the living present. Former preferences are laid aside, that intense vitality may be given to the great questions of the day. In this contest we stand shoulder to shoulder with such

Whigs as Gen. SAMUEL MASON, ELIAS FLORENCE, BENJ. STANTON, GEN. EPHRAIM ECKLEY, JUDGE FISHER, CHAUNCEY N. OLDS, WM. B. THRELL, HIRSH GRISWOLD and host of others, equally prominent and distinguished. Here, too, are to be found hundreds of the former leading spirits of the Democratic party. Associated with these are the great champions of the Free Soil party. Blending together in one harmonious whole, they are resolved to push the battle to the enemy's gates, to enter within the walls and drive out the iniquitous dynasty who have robbed Freedom and sold the country to the Black Power of Slavery. It becomes the party of progress. Refusing to whine about the fossiliferous remains of past organizations, it pushed boldly on with the progressive spirit of the age, believing it better to have a living Faith in living Principles, than to let the chariot wheels of Progress crash the dry bones of supine inaction. The momentous importance of the questions at issue, the energy, zeal and determination of the people, are such as to give the organization a vitality such as no other political movements ever possessed. It is impossible to resist the popular current for the great principles of American Freedom. As well attempt to dam up the water of the Mississippi with brush, as to fetter the spirit of Freedom on this continent. Strong in the right and justice of our case, we move forward to a certain and glorious victory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To A TAX PAYER.

If the gentleman who makes an inquiry in the Gazette of the 19th inst., over the signature of "A Tax Payer," will give me his proper name and residence, I will answer his inquiry through the public prints with great pleasure and to the best of my ability. It is very proper that the Tax Payers should know how, what and by whom the public monies have been expended, when the inquiry comes from a legitimate and reliable source, and certainly if the gentleman feels any interest in the inquiries he makes he will have no reluctance in disclosing his name. The Books and Papers in the Auditor's Office are public Records and open for inspection at all times without charge, but when I am called upon for written answers to inquiries that will take time and labor to prepare, I prefer knowing the source they come from.

Respectfully,

JAS. F. CHARLESWORTH.

July 19th, 1855.

What has Slavery to do with us?

No 3.

It defames our national reputation. What American, in whose breast, dwells the spirit of Liberty—whose pulse throbs at the gathering cry of freedom, who does not blush for his country, in view of this foul blot upon the escutcheon of her honor. How shall we intercede with the despots of the old world, in behalf of her millions of oppressed, bleeding suffering poor.

"Go let us ask of Constantine To loose his grasp on Poland's throat And beg the lord of Mahmouds line To spare the struggling Sultans Will not the scorching answer come From turbaned Turk and scornful Russ, Go loose your fettered slaves at home Then turn and ask the likes of us."

Thus it is that our own infamy prevents us from protesting against European despotism. Thus, while Italian groans beneath the heel of her oppressor; while bleeding suffering Poland is partitioned off, and divided out amongst the petty despots that surrounded her; while Austria and Russia combine to crush, gallant Hungary, and blot out her name from among the nations of the earth; while the bayonets of Napoleon—the subverter of the constitution of his own country—glitter in the sun of the Eternal city, to suppress Italian Republicanism, and uphold the temporal and spiritual despotism of "God's Vicegerent" Pio Nino, no remonstrance, no denunciation, is heard from Free Republican America. Thus our influence for good—our opportunities to proclaim the principles of Eternal justice—among the people of the earth is lost. What Poetate of the old world, who reads our national declaration that "all men are created free and equal, and are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are Liberty and the pursuit of happiness," does not point with scorn to our 3204,000 and the number of our slaves; and pronounce this great effort at self government, a signal failure.

I have shown in answering the question.—"What has slavery to do with us?" that it degrades our occupation; it defiles our moral sentiments; it destroys our reverence for law; it drains off our substance for its support, and it defames our National reputation. And having thus shown what slavery has to do with us, I shall as briefly show some of the things we have to do with it; and here let me observe that with slavery in the States that have adopted it, we have nothing to do, beyond exerting our influence to convince the people of its inherent wrongfulness, of its unprofitableness, and of its violation of the principles of justice and our free institutions. This we have the constitutional and moral right to do, but beyond this, to undertake its abolition by legal or forcible means. Republicans a party, and its members as individuals, disavow all power, disavow all inclination, and protest against its attempt, as a usurpation of power not inherent in us, or authorized by the constitution of the United States.

This disclaimer would be altogether unnecessary, were politicians and political Editors honest, but as the Washington Union and Sentinel, have so often asserted that the Disunionists or Garrisonians, and the Anti-slavery voters, out of which the Republican party is formed, and the falsehood has been so often repeated, there may be some well meaning persons who still believe it.

But while we have no legal control over slavery in the States; we ought to arrest its extension. Slavery is the "daughters of the horse leech" is continually crying, give, give. It is continually seeking new fields of virgin soil to which it may extend its blighting, withering curse. The soil of Virginia and others of the slave states, has become so impoverished, and the thrifless cultivation of the Overseer, and his victims, that slave labor has become unprofitable, and the slave owners have found it necessary to turn their attention to slave breeding, as their only source of revenue. Consequently they demand the extension of slavery. As this will not only give an increased market for their slaves, and furnish an outlet for their children and friends who may be desirous of settling in life and adopting that mode of living for

which their education has qualified them, viz. living by other men's labor; but it will give slavery an increased representation in the two houses of Congress, and thus prevent the friends of Freedom, from taking any steps that might prove prejudicial to the system.

Now slavery, insists that it has the right to any, or all the Territories of the U. S.—that Congress has no power to place any restrictions upon it, and that the settlers of the Territories, while in a Territorial capacity, have no power to exclude it; it contends that we have an equal right with Freedom to the Territories of the nation, and it is should be able to overpower or outgeneral freedom, and form a state constitution legalizing and sanctioning slavery that nobody has any right to complain.

We on the contrary maintain, that as Congress has power to "make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories" belonging to the General Government, it can exclude slavery, as clearly as it can exclude Monarchy, or grog selling as it has done in some instances or Mormon Theocracy, as it should do. We contend that Congress has no more power to make a slave than it has to make a King—that it can neither add too, nor diminish the national rights of its subject—except as a punishment for crime;—that it can neither authorize nor delegate to others the power to do that which cannot itself perform, and that therefore it has no right or power to permit slavery to enter upon the national domain. We contend that as slavery is the creature of positive law, the slave the victim of municipal regulation; the moment he goes beyond the jurisdiction of this municipal regulation, which strips him of his rights; he is a free man, and therefore if the Constitution was obeyed, and laws in pursuance of its spirit made and enforced, slavery never would, and never could extend beyond its present limits.

REPUBLICAN.

Pease Township, July 16th, 1855.

BELMONT, OHIO July 23d, 1855.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—

Enclosed please find \$1 as promised for printing bills. You say that you will do it for the good of the cause, but I would rather pay you this much, and you may consider the balance of your trouble for the cause. There was not so many persons in attendance at the convention from this county as would have been had the arrangements been known sooner, but as it was we had a fine delegation as to number and quality.

The Convention was acknowledged I believe by all parties to be the largest delegate Convention ever held in the place and I think as harmonious as a convention of that size could well be where there was anything like a diversity of opinion brought fuse, as there was there.

Indeed the very best feelings seemed to prevail at the close of the convention and when there was a motion made that the persons nominated, be considered the unanimous nominees of the convention, several delegates from counties that had voted against the nomination of Mr. Chase, expressed their satisfaction with the choice, and hoped that there would not be a dissenting voice. When the question was put there was a tremendous *aye* and not one *no*.